



ALEXANDRIA.

FRIDAY EVENING, APRIL 24.

The determination in Virginia among almost all the white people who can vote, to vote against the proposed Constitution, is deep and settled. They now see and know what is designed for them—and they naturally feel not only resolved but indignant. In this resolution they are not only fortified by the publicly expressed opinion of Gen. Schofield, the commander of the military district in which they live, but by the openly declared sentiments of some of the most prominent men, who have heretofore acted with the Radical party—but who denounce this Constitution.

A dispatch from Richmond says:—"Ex-Governor Pierpont yesterday preferred charges against Gen. Schofield to Gen. Grant, charging him with setting aside the laws of Virginia and Congress for the purpose of enabling ex-Confederates who could not take the oath to occupy valuable offices in the State; and further, that Schofield's appointments have tended to discourage the Union cause in Virginia." The ex-Governor will "take nothing by his motion." He had better have retired quietly.

The Richmond Whig says:—"The feat has been practically accomplished of sending two telegraphic dispatches, at the same time, on opposite directions, over the same wire, on long distances. It will prove of great value in the construction of new lines, making only a single wire necessary, and saving the sixty or seventy dollars a mile which would be required for a second wire. It will also increase greatly the actual working power of existing companies.

A high strong representative of the Philadelphia Press thus refers to the birth and bringing up of Mr. Senator Ben Wade, of Ohio:—"Massachusetts spared him room to be born, but the great West nourished him upon her broad bosom, and there his mind drank in the grand landscape of dimpled lake and sunny, dew-kissed prairie, and there he learned, irrespective of color or sex, devotion to his race."

In North Carolina the Radicals, with the aid of the full colored vote, have triumphed—There majority being, according to Radical sources, about 17,000. In Louisiana the Radicals have succeeded. The result in Georgia is as yet doubtful.

Even the New York Times condemns the proscriptive feature of the proposed Constitution of Virginia, and declares that "it ought to be rejected."

The Rev. Francis Waters, a venerable minister of the Methodist Protestant Church, died at his residence, in Baltimore, yesterday, aged 77 years.

A PANTHER HUNT IN THE CITY OF MOBILE.—Down in Mobile last week they had a great excitement in the way of a panther hunt in the streets. A huge beast, 6 feet 10 inches long, supposed to have been driven from the neighboring swamps, appeared in Conti street, emerging from under a house when first seen. A citizen fired a load of buckshot into him, which only inflicted a trifling wound, but greatly enraged him. The Register says:

Upon being shot, the panther gave a terrible roar, and springing over a fence at least fifteen feet high, rushed into a neighboring yard, where he was fired at several times again.—After a number of attempts to get away the panther was brought to bay and showed signs of flight, giving time for the large and excited crowd in pursuit to come up, who, upon getting within range, saluted him with a rattling volley, only eight shots, however, taking effect.

He immediately fled from the yard to Dauphin street, and thence to LeBaron's lane, where he was brought down by two pistol shots. Two negroes, armed with axes, then rushed up, and by several well directed blows, despatched the terrible monster.

The yelling of the men in pursuit, the roar of the panther, and the discharge of a large number of fire-arms, it can be readily supposed threw the community in the vicinity of the occurrence into a great state of alarm and excitement.

The dead animal, enveloped in a blanket, was brought on a drey to a store on Dauphin street, near Royal, where an immense crowd soon gathered, anxious to get a sight of the beast, but Mr. Bright determined not to satisfy the curiosity of the public at large, without some remuneration. After much delay the doors were finally thrown open, and an admission of twenty-five cents charged!

VIRGINIA NEWS.
Mrs. Jane C. Ludlam, widow of the late Lewis Ludlam, a prominent merchant of Richmond, and the mother-in-law of James McDonald, editor of the Richmond Whig, at whose residence she died, departed this life on Tuesday morning.

The Richmond News publishes a document received at General Schofield's headquarters, recently, from Robert H. Allen, an Alderman of that city submitting for consideration of the Commanding General a charge and four several specifications against Jos. Mayo, Mayor of Richmond, and requesting his removal from office.

Mr. Wyatt Arnold died at his residence, in Campbell county, a few days since, at the extreme old age of 91 years. Mr. A. had been a citizen of Campbell for upwards of 60 years.

The Charlottesville Chronicle says:—"Under the law of Virginia, only one of the newly appointed officers of the Corporation of Charlottesville is eligible, viz: T. W. Savage, Mayor.—Every one of the others is ineligible for various reasons."

A company of gentlemen, resident in Lexington, are having built in Norfolk a half-dozen or so of elegant pleasure boats. There is not a more beautiful sheet of water in Virginia than that on the North River, near Lexington.

The money resulting from the sale of Elgee cotton, which has been in suit for some years past, has been ordered to be paid into the U. S. Treasury.

The Proposed Constitution with its Alterations from, and Additions to, the Constitution of 1851.

[CONCLUDED.]
ARTICLE VIII.

EDUCATION.

Sec. 1. The General Assembly shall elect on joint ballot, within thirty days after its organization under this Constitution, and every fourth year thereafter, a Superintendent of Public Instruction. He shall have the general supervision of the public free school interests of the State, and shall report to the General Assembly for its consideration, within thirty days after his election, a uniform system of public free schools.

Sec. 2. There shall be a Board of Education, composed of the Governor, Superintendent of public instruction, and Attorney General, which shall appoint, and have power to remove for cause and upon notice to the incumbents, subject to confirmation by the Senate, all county superintendents of public free schools. This board shall have regulated by law the management and investment of all the school funds, and such supervision of schools of higher grades as the law shall provide.

Sec. 3. The General Assembly shall provide by law, at its first session under this Constitution, a uniform system of public free schools, and for its gradual, equal and full introduction into all the counties of the State by the year 1876, or as much earlier as practicable.

Sec. 4. The General Assembly shall have power, after a full introduction of the public free school system, to make such laws as shall not permit parents and guardians to allow their children to grow up in ignorance and vagrancy.

Sec. 5. The General Assembly shall establish, as soon as practicable, normal schools, and may establish such grades of schools and agricultural schools as shall be for the public good.

Sec. 6. The Board of Education shall provide for uniformity of text-books, the providing of school-houses, and such apparatus and library as may be necessary, under such regulations as may be provided by law.

Sec. 7. The General Assembly shall set apart as a permanent and perpetual literary fund, the present literary fund of the State, the proceeds of all public lands donated by Congress for public school purposes, of all escheated property, of all waste and appropriated lands, of all property accruing to the State by forfeiture, and all fines collected for offences committed against the State, and such other sums as the General Assembly may appropriate.

Sec. 8. The General Assembly shall apply the annual interest on the literary fund, any capital or other special tax provided for by this Constitution for public free school purposes, and an annual tax upon the property of the State of not less than one mill nor more than five mills, on the dollar, for the equal benefit of all the people of the State, the number of children between the ages of five and twenty-one years in each public free school district being the basis of such division. Provision shall be made to supply necessary text-books to indigent children attending the public free schools in cases where the parent or guardian is unable, by reason of poverty, to furnish them. Each county and public free school district may raise additional sums by a tax on property for the support of public free schools. All unexpended sums of any one year in any public free school district shall go into the general school fund for redelivery the next year: *Provided*, That any tax authorized by this section to be raised by counties or school districts shall not exceed five mills on a dollar in any one year, and shall not be subject to re-division as heretofore provided in this section.

Sec. 9. The General Assembly shall have power to foster all higher grades of schools under its supervision and to provide for such purpose a permanent educational fund.

Sec. 10. All grants and donations received by the General Assembly for educational purposes shall be applied according to the terms prescribed by the donors.

Sec. 11. Each city and county shall be held accountable for the destruction of school property that may take place within its limits by incendiaries or open violence.

Sec. 12. The General Assembly shall fix the salaries and prescribe the duties of all school officers, and shall make all needful laws and regulations to carry into effect the public free school system provided for by this article.

ARTICLE IX.

MILITIA.

Sec. 1. The militia of this State shall consist of all able-bodied male persons between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years, except such persons as hereafter may be exempted by the laws of the United States or of this State; but those who belong to religious societies whose tenets forbid them to carry arms shall not be compelled to do so, but shall pay an equivalent for personal service; and the militia shall be organized, armed, equipped and trained, as the General Assembly may provide by law.

Sec. 2. The Legislature shall provide by law for the encouragement of volunteer corps of the several arms of the service, which shall be classed as the active militia; and all other militia shall be classed as the reserve militia, and shall not be required to muster in time of peace.

ARTICLE X.

TAXATION AND FINANCE.

Sec. 1. Taxation, except as hereinafter provided, whether imposed by the State, county, or corporate bodies, shall be equal and uniform, and all property, both real and personal, shall be taxed in proportion to its value, to be ascertained as prescribed by law. No one species of property, from which a tax may be collected, shall be taxed higher than any other species of property of equal value.

Sec. 2. No tax shall be imposed on any of the citizens of this State for the privilege of taking or catching oysters from their natural beds within the waters thereof; but the amount of sales of oysters so taken by any citizen in any one year may be taxed at a rate not exceeding the rate of taxation imposed upon any other species of property.

Sec. 3. The Legislature may exempt all property used exclusively for State, county, municipal, benevolent, charitable, educational and religious purposes.

Sec. 4. The General Assembly may levy a tax on incomes in excess of (\$600) six hundred dollars per annum, and upon the following incomes—viz., the sale of ardent spirits, the attendance of crimi-mous, mining of gold, silver, diamonds and other precious stones, and the sale of such articles as may be deemed necessary to levy a tax on.

Sec. 5. The General Assembly may levy a tax not exceeding one dollar per annum on every male citizen who has attained the age of twenty-one years, which shall be applied exclusively in aid of public free schools; and counties and corporations shall have power to impose a capitation tax not exceeding (50) fifty cents per annum for all purposes.

Sec. 6. The General Assembly shall provide for a re-assessment of the real estate of this State in the year 1869, or as soon thereafter as practicable, and on every fifth year thereafter: *Provided*, In making such assessment, no land shall be assessed above or below its value.

Sec. 7. No debt shall be contracted by this State except to meet the casual deficits in the revenue, to redeem a previous liability of the State to suppress insurrection, repel invasion or defend the State in time of war.

Sec. 8. The General Assembly shall provide by law a sinking fund, to be applied solely to the payment and extinguishment of the principal of the State debt, which sinking fund shall be continued until the extinguishment of such State debt; and every law heretofore enacted by the General Assembly creating a debt or authorizing a loan shall provide a sinking fund for the payment of the same.

Sec. 9. The unfunded debt shall not be funded or redeemed at a value exceeding that established by law at the time said debt was contracted, nor shall any discrimination hereafter be made in paying the interest on State bonds which shall give a higher actual value to bonds held in foreign countries over the same class of bonds held in this country.

Sec. 10. No money shall be paid out of the State Treasury except in pursuance of appropriations made by law; and no appropriation shall ever be made for the payment of any debt or obligation created in the name of the State of Virginia by the usurped and pretended State authorities assembled at Richmond during the late war; and no county, city or corporation shall levy or collect any tax for the payment of any debt created for the purpose of aiding any rebellion against the State or against the United States.

Sec. 11. On the passage of every act which imposes, continues, or revives any appropriation of public or trust money, or property, or releases, discharges, or commutes any claim or demand of the State, the vote shall be determined by yeas and noes, and the names of the persons voting for and against the same shall be entered on the journals of the respective Houses, and a majority of all the members elected to each House shall be necessary to give it the force of a law.

Sec. 12. The credit of the State shall not be granted to or in aid of any person, association or corporation.

Sec. 13. No scrip, certificate, or other evidence of State indebtedness, shall be issued except for the redemption of stock previously issued, or for such debts as are expressly authorized in this Constitution.

Sec. 14. The State shall not subscribe to or become interested in the stock of any company, association, or corporation.

Sec. 15. The State shall not be a party to or become interested in any work of internal improvement, nor engage in carrying on any such work otherwise than in the expenditure of grants to the State of land or other property.

Sec. 16. Every law which imposes continues, or revives a tax, shall distinctly state the tax and the object to which it is to be applied, and it shall not be sufficient to refer to any other law to fix such tax or object.

Sec. 17. The State shall not assume any indebtedness of a county, borough, or city, nor lend its credit to the same.

Sec. 18. A full account of the State indebtedness, and of all accounts of receipt and expenditure of the public money, shall be attached to and published with its laws passed at every regular session of the General Assembly.

Sec. 19. The General Assembly shall provide by law for adjusting with the State of Virginia the proportion of the public debt of Virginia proper to be borne by the States of Virginia and West Virginia, and shall provide that such sum as shall be received from West Virginia shall be applied to the payment of the public debt of the State.

Sec. 20. No other or greater amount of tax or revenue shall at any time be levied than may be required for the necessary expenses of the government, or to pay the existing indebtedness of the State.

Sec. 21. The liability to the State of any incorporated company or institution to redeem the principal and pay the interest of any loan heretofore made by the State to such company or institution shall not be released or commuted.

INHERITANCE OF ILLEGITIMATE CHILDREN OF SLAVES.

The children of parents one or both of whom were slaves at and during the period of prohibition, and who were recognized by the father as his children, and whose mother was recognized by such father as his wife, and was cohabited with as such, shall be capable of inheriting any estate whereof such father may have died, seized or possessed, as though they had been born in lawful wedlock.

ARTICLE XII.

FUTURE REVISION AND AMENDMENTS.

Any amendment or amendments to the Constitution may be proposed in the Senate and House of Delegates; and if the same shall be agreed to by a majority of the members elected to each of the two Houses, such proposed amendment or amendments shall be entered on their Journals, with the yeas and noes taken thereon, and referred to the General Assembly to be chosen at the next general election of senators and members of the House of Delegates, and shall be published for three months previous to the time of making such choice; and if in the General Assembly no next choice as aforesaid such proposed amendment or amendments shall be agreed to by a majority of all the members elected to each House, then it shall be the duty of the General Assembly to submit such proposed amendment or amendments to the people, in such manner and at such times as the General Assembly shall prescribe; and if the people shall approve and ratify such amendment or amendments by a majority of the electors qualified to vote for members of the General Assembly voting thereon, such amendment or amendments shall become part of the Constitution.

At the general election to be held in the year 1883, and in each twentieth year thereafter, and also at such time as the General Assembly may by law provide, the question "shall there be a convention to revise the Constitution and amend the same?" shall be decided by the electors qualified to vote for members of the General Assembly; and in case a majority of the electors so qualified voting at such election shall decide in favor of a convention for such purpose, the General Assembly at its next session shall provide by law for the election of a convention to such convention: *Provided*, That no amendment or revision shall be made which shall deny or in any way impair the right of suffrage or any civil or political right as conferred by this Constitution, except to causes which are equally to all persons and classes without distinction.

Foreign News.

The case of the prosecution against the Fenian prisoners, charged with the Clerkenwell explosion, was closed in London yesterday. It is believed that the woman, Ann Justice, will be acquitted, and the men convicted. An immense meeting of Liberals was held in Mr. Spurgeon's Church, London, on Wednesday evening, to consider the Irish Church question. Resolutions were adopted in favor of the disendowment of all religious sects in Ireland. Narvaiz, the Prime Minister of Spain, died in Madrid early yesterday morning. Later advices from Japan report that country to be in a state of anarchy. A boat's crew belonging to a French man-of-war had been captured and cruelly butchered at Oa-sai.

The revenue of England for the last fiscal year was \$59,600,000, and fell short of the estimate \$400,000. The expenditures were \$71,300,000, and fell \$50,000 short of estimate. Pretty close calculating. Next year a surplus is anticipated. The Abyssinian war is to cost \$5,000,000; that is according to estimates. To meet this amount the income tax is to be raised.

The Impeachment.

The argument of counsel in the Impeachment Trial occupied the Senate during the whole of yesterday's session. Mr. Boutwell, on the part of the Managers, concluded the argument he had commenced on the previous day. Mr. Nelson, on the part of the President; then commenced a speech which he is expected to finish to-day. Mr. Groesbeck, another of the President's counsel, will speak next; Messrs. Stevens and Williams, of the Managers, on Saturday; Mr. Evans on Monday and perhaps Tuesday, followed by Mr. Bingham, who will close the case.

WASHINGTON ITEMS.—The work on the extension of the main building in the Botanical Garden is being pushed forward rapidly, and will be completed next month. Workmen too are engaged in beautifying these grounds in various ways.

The old Chesley property, on West street, Georgetown, has been purchased by Mr. Jos. L. Ginn for \$4,000.

The German Opera Company opened its sale for secured seats at Metzerott's yesterday. The crowd in attendance was very large, extending out on the sidewalk for some distance, largely exceeding the Decker's sale. At 12 o'clock the sale exceeded \$1,000 for each night of the season, and an immense success is anticipated.

PACKING BOXES FOR SALE.

We have on hand a lot of large PACKING BOXES, which we will close out very cheap. J. A. NEY & CO., 145, King st.

SPRING TRADE.

The subscriber is now receiving his Spring stock, imported expressly for his sales, consisting of

EASTERN WARE.

of all kinds—White Granite, C. C. Blue Edge, Dipped and Painted from the best Staffordshire Pottery. Also a full assortment of

CHINA.

embracing French and English China. Dinner and Tea Sets, Cups and Saucers, Plates and Dishes; Vases, Mugs, Fancy Ornamental Ware, &c. His stock of

GLASSWARE.

will be found to be very complete, embracing all the new patterns from Eastern and Western Factories.

J. A. LAMPS Stone Ware, Rocking Ham, Wedgewood and Bell Ware, Window Glass, assorted sizes; Japaned and Giltware sets; Iron and Water 1st and 2nd Britannia Castles, &c., in fact every article usually to be found in a first class Crockery store, to which he invites the attention of country merchants and dealers generally.

NEW SPRING GOODS.

Just received from the manufacturers a large and splendid assortment of

MILINERY GOODS.

such as Bonnets, Hats, Ribbons, Flowers and Diamond Nets, &c., all of which will be sold at greatly reduced prices.

Bonnets made and trimmed at the shortest notice, in the latest spring styles. Bleaching and pressing done.

Also, a full line of Gentlemen's and Youth's and Boys' Hats, of the latest spring styles.

The highest cash price paid for furs.

GARDEN TOOLS, FORKS, SPADES, & SHOVELS.

We have on hand a large supply of goods connected with garden and farming purposes. We have received a patent Hay and Manure Fork, something new and desirable; Patent Churns, Gate and Barn Door Hinges of extra quality; Fencing Wire and Staples to suit; Grindstones and Grinding Stones; and many other articles to which we ask attention. Our stock is large and well assorted.

JOHN T. BRIGHTON & SON,
No. 88, King street.

MATHEW—Baltimore Parlor Matches for sale at the lowest rates by

E. S. LEADBEATER & CO.

THE RIGHTS OF ecclesiastical bodies in and to church property conveyed to them by regular deed of conveyance shall not be affected by the late civil war, nor by any antecedent or subsequent event, nor by any act of the Legislature purporting to govern the same, but all such property shall pass to and be held by the parties set forth in the original deeds of conveyance, or the legal assignees of such original parties holding through or by conveyance; and any act or acts of the Legislature in opposition thereto are null and void.

CHURCH PROPERTY.